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JERUSALEM TEL AVIV

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Column One BY David Courtney

THIS week-end has come with a hamper of characteristic delicacies for the social and political historian's palate. Workers in East Berlin have given a riotous due to recent Soviet and Satellite policies. The Rosenberg affair has crawled to yet another milestone along the road of the tragically grotesque, upon which, however, Mr. Justice Douglas has shone an uncommon beam of intellectual courage. And Syngman Rhee, with the mischievous fervor of a tipsy Korean Caligula, has cried havoc and let loose the prisoners of war. These three events provide something to think about. There is more of malice than of mercy in them. They probably typify the state of a not very creditable world. If the three issues were thought out to their stark and fundamental implications for the two governing forces of the world instead of merely to the advantages they give each of these two forces, the picture might be a more sobering one. The question now is whether the post-Stalin reforms have come in time. The question, also, is whether the West, encouraged especially by events in Berlin and the possibility of their extending to other East German centres, will persuade itself that the belt of discontent extends deep into Soviet Russia itself. In that case, we may be sure that Washington, at least, will attribute Moscow's external gestures of conciliation to internal ills and will resist all blandishments towards helping the patient through measures to relax world tension.

FROM Berlin to Seoul is really a very short journey, like the journey from the frying-pan into the fire. The direct and grotesque sabotage of the efforts of the world Powers to end one of the most callous, bloody and long-drawn-out of lesser wars is all that was needed to complete the picture of Korea. In that case, we may be sure that Washington, at least, will attribute Moscow's external gestures of conciliation to internal ills and will resist all blandishments towards helping the patient through measures to relax world tension.

THIS third week-end event to savour on the mind's palate is the effort to nullify and make contemptible the merciful intervention of Mr. Justice Douglas in the case of the People v. the wretched Rosenbergs. Until the matter is over and done with one way or the other, perhaps it is better to console ourselves with the fact that the country of Representative Wheeler is also the country of Mr. Justice Douglas. The conflict between those two men is as important to the world as the conflicts in Berlin and Seoul.

TNUVA FISH

Fresh Daily upon request

TNUVA

Israel Soldier Killed By Jordanians

An Israel soldier was killed on Wednesday afternoon when a Jordan unit opened fire on an Israel unit holding field exercises in the Umm el Fahm sector, near Wadi Ara, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. The family has been notified.

Jordanian officers came to Local Commander meetings without authority to implement any decision and the outcome had been that the agreement to fight infiltration has produced no concrete results, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. In his review of the effectiveness of the agreement two weeks later, it was signed, he noted that the number of murders and robberies had not declined, but had continued as before.

Jordan had the responsibility of taking immediate realistic and effective steps to implement the agreement, he concluded. ANA claimed yesterday that three Israel soldiers were killed when a patrol penetrated 500 metres into Jordan at six p.m. on Wednesday afternoon at Kufir village, near Jenin, and clashed with Arab Legionnaires. When the patrol reportedly withdrew after a 45-minute battle, they dragged two of the bodies with them.

At the request of Jordan, an on the spot investigation was conducted yesterday morning by an Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission team, ANA claimed. Jordan Claim Denied. The Army spokesman vehemently denied yesterday reports from Arab sources regarding an Israel attack on the village of Rantia, east of Kfar Saba. The story was a complete fabrication, he said. No Israel unit or Israel soldier had crossed the armistice lines or attacked the village.

Three Arabs, suspected of being responsible for the recent crime in Israel, have been arrested by Lebanese authorities, it was announced at yesterday's meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, the Army spokesman said. NEARS reported yesterday that following assurances from Israel that the Egyptian vessel, the Samir, would be returned shortly, Egypt has instructed its delegation at the U.N. to withdraw its complaint against Israel. The Samir was seized in Israel's territorial waters in December, 1952 while en route to the Red Sea from Beirut with UNRWA goods.

It Glibb Pasha said what he should concentrate on keeping law and order in his country rather than on an analysis of the psychology of the Jewish people, the Army spokesman said. When asked to comment on the statement made by the Commander of the Arab Legion in "The New York Times", (Glibb interview - page 3, col 1)

Scopus Pact Broken, Israel Tells Riley

HAIKIRYA, Thursday. — The presence of more than 150 persons in the Arab village of Isawiya on Scopus constitutes a long-standing violation of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement, Mr. Michael Comay, Acting Director General of the Foreign Ministry, wrote to Gen. William E. Riley, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, this week. He was commenting on General Riley's recent report to the U.N. Secretary General on his inspection of Mt. Scopus.

Soviet Firing Squad Kills Strike Leader

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — A Soviet firing squad today executed a West Berliner sentenced to death for taking part in yesterday's uprising in East Berlin. Sentence and execution were announced in a communiqué from the Military Commandant of the Soviet sector of Berlin, General Dzhigov, published by the East German news agency ADN.

This was the first death sentence announced by the Soviet Army since it imposed martial law and an eight-hour night curfew on East Berliners yesterday. The communiqué said that Willi Goetting was shot by a firing squad for actively organizing provocations and disturbances in East Berlin on behalf of foreign propaganda services. He was also charged with banditry against the authorities and the people. The report gave no further details.

East Berlin looked like a vast, silent military camp today as lookers from the Western sectors watched reinforced East German police and Soviet troops with tanks, lorries and anti-tank guns maintain a vigil against possible further disturbances. "With East Berlin sealed off and martial law extended to Potsdam and Hahneberg, just outside Berlin, it was impossible to obtain a clear picture of the situation. Nobody was allowed to pass the Soviet and East German guards."

The West German Ministry for All-German Affairs in Bonn quoted "fairly reliable East German reports" said that the Russians had also imposed martial law on the industrial East German towns of Magdeburg and Karl Marxstadt (formerly Chemnitz). Desultory firing broke the silence of the sealed-off Soviet sector, and one West Berliner, working on the roof of a West Berlin museum near Potsdam, was wounded in the hand. The West Berlin Red Cross announced today that at least 16 people were killed yesterday, and estimated the number of injured at over 200.

East German Communist officials broadcasting over Soviet-controlled Berlin radio said that the majority of workers were back on their jobs. Berlin radio said that by mid-morning large sections of the city's transport system were again running to a restricted schedule, but officials of the West Berlin public electricity works stated that their information from East Berlin said no underground trains or trams were running. However, later East Berlin radio announced that the entire overhead railway system was again operating in the Soviet sector.

West Berlin newspapers reported that striking railway workers at Halle, Leipzig, Magdeburg and Bitterfeld, had been ordered to return to work. Eyewitnesses in Berlin reported Soviet troops deployed in battle order with machine guns and anti-tank guns watching the sector boundary. U.S. authorities announced this afternoon that East German Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke, who said that he was in Berlin yesterday, had been transferred to the police earlier today to be taken to East Berlin.

Jerusalem Strike Settled

Jerusalem POST Reporter. — The week-old strike of Jerusalem municipal workers ended last night, after the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Rokach, came to an agreement in Tel Aviv with a representative of the Histadrut Executive that payment of May wages would be settled within a week. Salaries for June, July, August and September are to be paid not later than the 15th of each month, and Municipality contributions towards the employees' Provident Fund will be resumed. Means of paying off the Municipal debt to the Provident Fund will be decided within a month by a three-man committee representing the Municipality of Interior, the Municipal Council, and the Workers' Committee. The coalition headed by Mayor Kariv, said that the agreement met separately late last night and ratified these conditions. The Workers' Committee had decided on relaxing the strike to allow a general clean-up of the city even before it was officially terminated, and today all 200 sanitary workers are scheduled to be back on the job. Yesterday, the Committee permitted 20 dustmen to clear away rubbish from slum areas where the menace to public health was greatest.

U.S. Guards Battle PoW's Fleeing on Rhee's Orders

25,000 Stroll Out of Camps

SEOUL, Thursday (Reuter). — President Syngman Rhee today threw a spanner into the Korean armistice talks, turning loose 25,000 North Korean prisoners who had sworn loyalty to the anti-Communist Government of South Korea.

U.N. troops vainly sought to prevent the walkout and then tried to round up the prisoners. General Won Yong Duk, South Korean Provost Marshal, said that he would use his military power against anyone detaining the fugitives "without permission."

South Korean Government officials threatened severe punishment for citizens disclosing to U.N. searches the whereabouts of the fugitives. President Rhee's move — he said in a statement that he had acted on his own responsibility — struck at the June 8 agreement on prisoners of war under which all prisoners unwilling to return home must be handed over to a neutral nations' repatriation commission while "explanations" are made by their country's representatives.

Possible Claim. All observers said that the Communists might now claim this agreement was invalidated by the South Korean move and the projected armistice had been jeopardized. By noon today 971 of the prisoners had been recaptured. The North Koreans left three camps in the Pusan area in South-East Korea and a few escaped from the fourth. A spokesman in Pusan said that some were now in Pusan city meeting with President Rhee. General Mark Clark, Allied Supreme Commander, was reported to have ordered the U.N. chief truce talk delegate, General Harrison, to return to Tokyo today.

U.N. Staff officers met the Communists for 90 minutes at Panmunjom and then adjourned without announcing a date for their next meeting. The secret plenary session of the main delegates was adjourned yesterday also without fixing a new date. On the battle front, reinforced Greek troops using knives, bayonets and improvised clubs drove out Chinese from an entrenched outpost on the west central front.

New Motion Filed on Rosenbergs

NEW YORK, Thursday. — A new motion to save the condemned lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, on the ground that Federal Judge Irving Kaufman lacked the power to sentence them, was filed in the Federal Court here today.

The move came as a Washington Supreme Court decision before the hearing of arguments on whether to reverse the stay of execution granted by Justice Douglas yesterday. The nine justices left the Bench without any word as to when they will announce the decision. Mr. Emanuel Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs, argued for 45 minutes before the Court, and Justice Jackson told him he had done a "fine professional job." "These people are fortunate to have counsel with your courage and persistence," he said. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were together for 90 minutes today, their 14th wedding anniversary, in the death row of Sing Sing Prison, for what could be one of their last meetings. A wire mesh screen separated the husband and wife and a prison attendant accompanied each for their visit in the women's wing of the prison's death-house. Mrs. Rosenberg was the only occupant of the wing. Counsel for the Rosenbergs charged before the extraordinary session of the Supreme Court that the condemned couple were victims of a "crooked Federal Government and perjured testimony."

Republic Is Proclaimed In Egypt

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — General Mohammed Nagib tonight proclaimed Egypt a republic with himself as President and Prime Minister. This development, prepared by stages since King Farouk was forced to quit the country and abdicate in favour of his infant son Fuad, comes just under a year after General Nagib's seizure of power. All royal titles were abolished.

Nagib tonight reshuffled his Cabinet to include three members of the Revolutionary Council, which makes policy under the Prime Minister's leadership. Lt-Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser became Minister of Interior in place of Sulaiman Hafay, and Major Salah Salim is the new Minister of National Guidance replacing Mohamed Fawzi Galal.

Before the proclamation, which ends one of the world's oldest monarchies, Nagib relinquished the war portfolio to Major Abdul Hakim Amer and brought two other top military men into his hitherto all civilian Cabinet.

SECURITY PACT IN FORCE

The Egyptian Cabinet issued a decree last night bringing into force the Arab League Collective Security and Economic Cooperation Pact concluded in Alexandria on July 17, 1950.

This was ratified last year by Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon. It was announced here on Tuesday that the Arab States' Foreign and Defence Ministers and Chiefs of Staff will meet here towards the end of the month to discuss implementation of the Pact. Arab Finance Ministers recently discussed its financial aspects.

Turk Quake Causes Heavy Damage, No Loss of Life

ISTANBUL, Thursday (AP). — Earthquakes yesterday and today at Edirne (Adrianople) in the Turkish Thrace near the Bulgarian border damaged nearly every building in the city and drove the entire population into the street, according to reports reaching here tonight.

The first shock was comparatively mild yesterday but it left ominous cracks in many large public buildings. The second shock was more severe. It came this morning, further damaging the large buildings and dangerously weakening other structures. The populace, in near panic, rushed to the streets. Many buildings were promptly evacuated. The situation was aggravated by heavy rain and an abject storm during the day, but authorities succeeded in sheltering many citizens in tents outside the danger area. Earth rumblings continued throughout the day, although no casualties were reported in Edirne.

Belgrade Permits Soviet Warships on Danube

BELGRADE, Thursday (AP). — Yugoslavia today granted the USSR permission to move 50 long landlocked Soviet warships down the Danube river through Yugoslav territory from Vienna to the Black Sea.

Korean Action Stuns W. Europe

LONDON, Thursday. — Western Europe reacted in stunned surprise today to President Syngman Rhee's release of 25,000 prisoners of war, and voiced fears that the action might jeopardize the chances for an early Korean truce.

Newspaper editorials reflected indignation and anger against Rhee. This was especially true of papers in nations who have been fighting in Korea. Most of the major capitals reserved official comment until they could get all the facts, but Switzerland promptly warned that Rhee's action may lead her to reconsider her decision to serve on the five-nation neutral prisoner repatriation commission.

Sir Winston Churchill said today that he was "shocked and grieved" by the report that 25,000 Korean prisoners-of-war had been released against the wishes of the U.N. Command. He described it as an "event of very serious character."

Keep your eyes open
OUR TRADE MARK!
IT STANDS FOR ISRAEL'S BEST
EXPORT CHOCOLATE

CeDe
RAMAT GAN

COLOUR BAR IN THE CAPE

COLOUR AND CULTURE IN AFRICA. A study of the Status of the Coloured People in South Africa. By Sheila Patterson. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 40s. 30s. 25s.

This is a gloomy and depressing book. It tells dispassionately of a human condition which seems to threaten the peace and well-being of South Africa without any hope of remedy. It is the story of a minority of the coloured people, which is closest to the white European minority, and is known as Cape Coloured. The minority includes about a million persons who are of several types of miscegenation: white and Hottentot, white and black slave, etc. Today they are threatened with the same segregation as the black majority, and their former political and legal rights are being whittled down. The writer, who is a skilled anthropologist, examines with her scientific method every aspect of their life and their frustration, political, legal, economic, educational and social.

The story is the sadder because all fifty years ago, before the Union of South Africa, English liberalism held out the prospect of an improving status for the coloured people determined by religion and culture. In the latest period the rights of the coloured, even those sanctioned by the constitution, have been taken away, and they are being compelled to accept a status determined almost exclusively by colour.

Since the book was written there has been another turn of the screw, and the Government of Dr. Malan has been returning with a sufficient majority to sweep away the remaining constitutional protection. In the background is the darker shadow of the conflict between white and black which threatens to rend the society of South Africa.

Progress of Segregation. Miss Patterson is at pains to apply the anthropological technique which betrays a tribe or racial community. In her first chapter, which defines the approach, she uses a scientific dialect or jargon which is baffling to the layman. Fortunately, however, when she comes to the detailed analysis and sets out the specific measures of differentiation, or describes the social life and the internal organization of the coloured, she uses the common language and drops her complicated apparatus. She lapses into it again in the concluding chapters, but the greater part of the text, and of the notes and appendices — which cover more pages than the main text — is a lucid and moving tale of human misery told humanly.

Why is it that the communal and human relationships have gone awry in South Africa? In the latter part of the 19th century, British colonial administration, under the influence of the Christian missions and philanthropic liberalism, established what are called "colour-blind" political institutions, the rule of law was declared to apply without discrimination, and educational opportunity was opened for the coloured man. But in the northern territories of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State fear of the black Bantu and fear of any non-European element, led by a white supremacy, indeed white existence, could only be assured by keeping down the black and the coloured, and by segregating them from competition and contact with the European. That harsh dogma and that gnawing fear have been taken possession of the mind of the white man in the southern colony and corrupted his good manners. Neither the Christian Church nor the liberal politicians have been able to stand firm and uphold the principle of social equality.

It is distressing to read that 30 years ago Dr. Malan himself supported a measure for the coloured woman's suffrage on the same terms as it was accorded to the white woman. Today the only

By NORMAN BENTWICH

political representation of the million coloured persons is four members, none of whom must be coloured, in a House of 150. And the Special Services (a compendious term for housing, transport and public buildings), are more and more segregated on the lines of rigid separation of white and others. Even in death the segregation is maintained by separate cemeteries. The author astutely adds — "It is outside the scope of the social scientist to enquire into events beyond that point, but there seems little doubt that many South Africans would be greatly put out to find no colour bar in Heaven."

Two Educational Systems

The concluding part of the book, which describes the present situation of the coloured people internally and externally, is particularly depressing. Cut off from the white society whose culture broadly they share, they are thrown back on themselves. The young persons had to form their own societies and entertainments, and the external pressure is giving them a sense of being a political community, forcing them into closer relations with the black, and strengthening their cohesion. For the white community the rationalization of their representative action has generated a series of myths, the "bad blood" of the mixed community, the "pure blood" of the whites, and they have formed distorted "stereotypes" of the black man and the coloured man, dirty, vicious, callous and superstitious.

POSTS CORNER

THE PAGAN YOUNG

Holy morning, and the stranger in the streets
Heard at last the rattle of wakening shutters.
Welcome eyes of children's Peace Be With You
And watch his little game of stick and ball
At the crossing roads, then sights the open park,
Shrine of idleness, where the pagan young
Orbited to boot and throw, cluster for
Their belated service. The scholar's the castle
And caress of their athletic games
As their soaring fletch rolls at the foot of pines
Like a sacrifice. Be so more the stranger now
This city's so like any other. While proudly
Its secular fathers stroll wheeling their first
Kids are screaming on swings, and lads on bikes
Are riding their girls; here in this temple free,
Devotee drink and flesh in their jersey groins,
Orange, striped with sun, training for tours
With foreign Goliaths in Paris, Budapest, Moscow.

Kalamoon, June 1953.

DOV YARDI

UNDER WATER EXCURSIONS

THE SILENT WORLD. By J.T. Cousteau. Hamish Hamilton, London, 10s. 6d. 12s. 6d.

In "The Silent World" Captain Cousteau has a remarkable story to tell which is exemplified by the frontispiece showing the author, his wife and two young sons going for their "usual Sunday afternoon under-water excursion" on the bed of the Mediterranean. This feat has been made possible by the author's wartime invention of an "aqualung" or compressed air device consisting of one or more cylinders harnessed to the swimmer's back which enables him to swim under water for as long as two hours at a depth of up to 300 feet. The exciting and occasionally heroic story of the invention and its early failures and successes is told here with an attractive air of humanness, understanding, and it makes absorbing reading.

Today, just two years after the aqualung was first tried out, they are becoming increasingly popular with holiday-

One gleam of hope is vouchsafed in this sorry tale. It is the provision of higher education for the non-European as well as for the European. The churches gave the lead in the establishment of schools for the coloured people, and though their educational standard lags behind that for the European, the State-aided university colleges now give something like a fair opportunity to a small fraction who are fitted for higher study.

Besides the mixed colleges in the Cape Town and Johannesburg Universities, and the parallel structure of the University of Natal where Europeans and others share teaching staff, lectures and examinations, but have separate libraries and residential and recreational facilities, the coloured, including the black, have a completely non-European University College at Fort Hare. It would seem obvious that the Government cannot give equality of educational opportunity without strengthening the demand for civil equality. Whether that demand will be met by passive or by violent measures depends on the mind of the present generation of the "two nations" of South Africa, at present divided by colour.

For the Jewish reader the book has a particularly melancholy note. The pseudo-racial ideas, which are the basis of the policy of discrimination and segregation against the coloured people in South Africa, are essentially the same as those which the Nazis proclaimed against the Jews in Germany. Yet many Jews in South Africa are prepared to accept them, and fall to take a stand for the native peoples. Their fear for themselves lest the racial doctrine be turned against them. There are, however, notable exceptions who fight the battle for a common humanity.

HEBREW...

The fourth volume of Mishpat Ha'dama (Personalities of the Soil) has just been published by Am Oved, and covers the Second Aliya period with character sketches of fathers and sons. Smilansky, by Y. Yav, has been invited to edit the projected "Sefer Bilu," commemorating the 70th anniversary of the founding of Geder, the Bilu village south of Tel Aviv.

A series of Hebrew essays on the progress made in Hebrew letters in the first half of the 20th century and the efforts of the Hebrew art rooted in Israel, is contained in S.Y. Paul's "Hul. yot Ba'Sifrut Halvrit Bahadasha" (Links in Modern Hebrew Literature) published by Dvir (IL.1.900). The Israel Labour Party has published a new edition of "Yoman Yerushalayim" (Jerusalem Diary) by the late Haim Aronson (IL.2.250) while Tversky has issued "Bif. al Sivan" (Summer Storm), the last chapter of the life of Aronson, as related by Margot Klausner.

Talmud in Hebrew
"Baba Kama" (The First Gate) of the Babylonian Talmud has been published jointly by Dvir and Massada. It is the first of three well produced volumes, under the editorship of the late Professor Y.N. Epstein, and interpreted and translated into Hebrew by Dr. Ezra Zien Melamed.

"I Spied for Stalin" confessed Murray (Ma'ayanot, IL.2.200). The daughter of the Soviet Secret Police chiefs, she tells the story of her life from her childhood to the time when she became a secret agent.

"My Life," by Marshall Tito, is the autobiography of the political head of Yugoslavia taken down from dictation by Vladimir Dedijer (Ladiri, IL.4.350); (the English edition, "Tito Speaks," was reviewed in these columns on February 20). The life and works of Pavlov, the great Russian scientist, are the subject of a new book of a Great Physiologist, by N. Studitsky (Sifriyat Poalim, IL.2.200).

Made available to the Hebrew reader is J. J. Singer's "The Brothers Ashkenazi" (Newman, IL.5), a story which harks back to post-war 1 days to the town of Lodz, the foremost textile

centre in Poland. The ways of life of the two brothers and the subsequent parting of the ways is poignantly portrayed by the master Yiddish stylist.

For Young Readers
Hayim Ellav has used large canvas to paint in detail as minute as possible the trials and tribulations of the Jews of the Old City of Jerusalem during the opening phase of the Arab attack in 1948. His characterizations are drawn mainly for children and he has followed up "Exploits of the Old City Children" (May 23) with "The Old City Children Under Siege" (Niv, IL.1.900), and now promises "The Old City Children in Captivity."

Another original Hebrew for children is "Yeladim B'Yisrael" (Children in Israel) by Ya'acov Niv (Kiryat Sefer) and "Mid. K'vamin" (Enchanted Waters), a book of legends for children by A. Gad (Shimoni, Tel Aviv).

Quentin Reynolds now forges flight (the Wright brothers) for light, and relates the story of "Custer's Last Stand" (Hacham, Tel Aviv). Amihai offers Julius Verne's recapitulation of the Greek War of Liberation in his "Archipelago in Flames" (IL.2.400), while A. Abady regales us, and especially the young among us, with a story of the land of cold and snow in "Gura, the Hunter's Son" (Zelkowitz), and Carl May is there again with his well-nigh 500 pp. book, "The Wild West" (Tevet, IL.3.700).

Future: Am Oved is preparing a new translation of "The Book of Esther" by the late Dr. D. Ben-Zur, "Ruslan and Lyudmila" by Pushkin, and "The Tale of the Two Cities" by Dickens.

...AND FROM ABROAD
A new departure in publishing has recently been tried out in the States, apparently with success: a book is published simultaneously in a paperback and a regular hardcover edition at ten times the price. The very first volume in this series is now obtainable here in the pocket edition. It is "Executive Suite," a novel of the world of big business by Cameron Hawley who writes, obviously from the inside, about what happens when a tycoon suddenly dies without having named a successor. Hawley's theme is that "all business motivation is not

crude greed and exploitation, but that the business medium is to some men of superb creative energy what paint and canvas are to an artist."

A travel book called "Shopping All Over the World" which describes buys and bargains for tourists makes no mention of Israel though it lists practically every cruise port in the Mediterranean from Algiers to Istanbul.

Life and Letters
Lord Jowett Corrects
The New York publishers Doubleday and Co. announced that a revised version of Lord Jowett's book "The Struggle for the Soul of the British Empire" would be issued on July 11. The book was to have been published on May 21, but was withheld when it was found to contain some factual errors.

French Academy Prizes
The Académie Française awarded last month its coveted Grand Prix Littéraire prize to the French writer Jean Giono.

Stamp of the Week
The name of Maxim Gorky has achieved a new prominence in the iron curtain. His father, an upholsterer, died when Maxim was five. At the age of 10 he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Then he became a pantry boy on the Volga River steamer. The cook, an old soldier, liked Maxim and supplied him with books. He studied hard, and became a writer, actor, lawyer's clerk, fisherman and railway guard. His experiences were recorded in his work which spread his name as a writer across the world.

Now he is honored by this stamp from Eastern Germany. It costs 3d. in London.

London Express Service

A SCOTTISH PHILOSEMITE

By CECIL ROTH

THE FOOT OF FRIDE: The Foot of Fride, a story of the Jews of Israel for 19th years. By Malcolm Hay. Introd. by Thomas Sugrue. Beacon Press, Boston, 40s. 30s. 25s.

For a proper appreciation of contemporary relations between the British and the Jewish people, it is necessary to bear in mind a fact which is seldom remembered. Like other nations, the British have had, and still have, their anti-Semitism, though indeed that species has never yet shown itself as virulent here as elsewhere. But in addition to this, there has been in Great Britain, in a sense in which this is not, I think, true of any other country, a protracted and consistent tradition of pro-Semitism. The country in the course of the past three centuries has produced a long and distinguished sequence of persons (not, as elsewhere, isolated eccentrics) who have gone out of their way to champion the Jewish cause — in which, so often the Zionist cause has been included.

In the political sphere, the tradition was set by Oliver Cromwell with his consistent benevolence to Menasseh ben Israel's

crude greed and exploitation, and that the business medium is to some men of superb creative energy what paint and canvas are to an artist."

Another new Pocket Book which analyzes an industry and the people who make it is "The Producer." But film making apparently breeds a different type of executive from furniture making (the pre-occupation of the boys in "Executive Suite"), and the hero and his superior and underlings are single-minded about their work in a way that is far less appealing. "Sharks" call themselves human beings, the blurb writer calls them.

A new consignment of Bantam Books (one of the reprint brands) now in Haifa Port and shortly due in the bookstores includes Robert Sherwood's "Roosevelt and Hopkins," unabridged in two volumes. This account of America's role in the war from the point of view of the White House ranks near the top of historical writing so far published on the period.

Bella of the Bronx
The "Bells that Failed" will be back, and so will three Maxquand novels, including "B.F. Daughter." It seems that Israel will also get to know a character long familiar (though not necessarily dear) to readers of the New Yorker. She is Bella — I can't think of her last name — the daughter of a Jewish immigrant family in the Bronx who, having ambitions to be a writer, she did not do so many others have done, indulge in a little miscellaneous reading, throw off a book on the subject, think that he had done his duty and wait for applause. For the Jewish people is for him not a literary record, but a living organism; and his rebirth in Palestine is one of the great events (perhaps the great event) of contemporary history. Accordingly, he learned to speak Hebrew, and has paid more than one visit to this country both before and after the proclamation of the State of Israel. Many in Jerusalem will remember the encounter which his presence and his outspoken sympathy provided in the dramatic days at the end of the Mandatory period. This was more than philo-Semitism; for it was one of the glowing testimonies to the fact that Ernest Blevins did not speak with the united voice of the people which he purported to represent.

The slightly enigmatic title derives from Psalm 36: "Let not the foot of pride come against me, and let not the hand of the wicked remove me." For the past 19 centuries, the Foot of Fride has come against the Jewish people. It began (and the local Catholic admits it frankly and honestly) with the policy of the medieval Roman Church. He obscures nothing and palliates nothing; he lets Church fathers and medieval saints speak for themselves (and how they speak!); he quotes chapter and verse.

All this is the background of the revived anti-Semitic movement of the 19th and 20th centuries, which sometimes used the same pretense, issued the same

efforts to re-introduce the Jews into England; it culminated with Lloyd George, Balfour, and the historic Balfour Declaration of 1917. In the intellectual sphere, the representative name is that of Travers Herford, who devoted his life to the scholastic rehabilitation of the Pharisees or that of James Parkes, who has devoted himself largely to the study of medieval anti-Semitism. But for practical purposes neither of these has the importance of Malcolm Hay, the author of "The Foot of Fride," whose significance for Israeli readers is particularly great.

Author's Background

The relevance of the work lies partly in the identity and background of the author. Perhaps one of the weaknesses in the philo-Semitic movement on the Continent of Europe was that it was so often led by those who belonged religiously to the extreme left, whose championing of the Jews was merged in their anti-christianism (more of about Mordecai, as it were). In other countries there was a suspicion of sanctimoniousness in the attempt of Protestant writers to place the responsibility for the religious basis of anti-Semitism on the shoulders of the Roman Catholic Church. But Malcolm Hay is himself a Catholic — one of the leading Catholic laymen in Scotland: a former soldier, who at Mons in 1914 suffered wounds such as would have ended the active life of any person of less determination and fortitude; a member of one of the oldest Scottish families, and grandson of one of Wellington's aides-de-camp; — the classical background of at least the older types of anti-Semite.

Visits to Israel

Hay is a scholar — interested in the background of his family, of his country, of his Church; a man not of warm, but of fierce idealism, fairness of mind, and hatred of injustice. To a large extent his literary activity has been devoted to the refutation of certain of the conventional lies of history; once the tragedy of the Jewish situation aroused his interest he devoted to it the same passionate enthusiasm. Moreover, he did not do so many others have done, indulge in a little miscellaneous reading, throw off a book on the subject, think that he had done his duty and wait for applause. For the Jewish people is for him not a literary record, but a living organism; and his rebirth in Palestine is one of the great events (perhaps the great event) of contemporary history. Accordingly, he learned to speak Hebrew, and has paid more than one visit to this country both before and after the proclamation of the State of Israel. Many in Jerusalem will remember the encounter which his presence and his outspoken sympathy provided in the dramatic days at the end of the Mandatory period. This was more than philo-Semitism; for it was one of the glowing testimonies to the fact that Ernest Blevins did not speak with the united voice of the people which he purported to represent.

The slightly enigmatic title derives from Psalm 36: "Let not the foot of pride come against me, and let not the hand of the wicked remove me." For the past 19 centuries, the Foot of Fride has come against the Jewish people. It began (and the local Catholic admits it frankly and honestly) with the policy of the medieval Roman Church. He obscures nothing and palliates nothing; he lets Church fathers and medieval saints speak for themselves (and how they speak!); he quotes chapter and verse.

All this is the background of the revived anti-Semitic movement of the 19th and 20th centuries, which sometimes used the same pretense, issued the same

injunctions and spoke the same language, as can be seen so well, for example by examining the records of the Dreyfus case in France, of which an exceptionally good analysis is given here. It was much the same attitude of mind, alas, which led to the attempt first to minimize, then to thwart, and finally to cancel the Balfour Declaration in our own day. But at last the Jewish people was able to react as a people; no more conferences will be held to decide what is to be done with the Jewish people. The Gates of Israel are open to all who wish to enter; the Star of David will protect them, and their children.

The author ends his book by quoting Blevins' Vision of the Valley of Dead Bones, but he might well have continued the quotation from Psalm 36: "My foot standeth in an even place."

Model Source Book

It is not easy for me to praise this book adequately. A professional student of Jewish history, I have found in it an assemblage of valuable material on Judeo-Christian relations in the Middle Ages such as I cannot recall in any other single source. In connection with the later recrudescence of anti-Semitism in the 19th century, and the struggle against Zionism, data and sources and quotations have been brought together which must render the work invaluable for the modern historian.

Some of the chapters are, in themselves, brilliant independent essays. The style is always flowing, sometimes scintillating. Much of the material, from Catholic writers especially, has never previously been used by historians. On every page, I found something new; in the notes as well as in the text. But above all, it is the warm humanism behind the work which is so impressive. The Catholic historian craves our forgiveness; as a Jewish historian, I express to him our gratitude.

Settler's Chronicle
FRIEDMAN UND KRIEG DER BURGERS MACHSCHAVI. By M.Y. Ben-Gachri. Burger, Schwabach, Germany, 10s. 6d. 12s. 6d. This is a collection of anecdotes rather than a novel, centering in the life of a fabulous settler of German-Jewish origin in Palestine during the Great War, part of which he spends in Egypt.

The author has an inexhaustible imagination and a wry, ironic sense of humour. The chronicle is told in a deliberately antiquated manner, reminiscent of Jean Paul, and the satire is sometimes amusing, sometimes tiring, especially as it leaves lots up. An additional oddity is the lack of women. The book cannot be read at one sitting, but it affords many good laughs for people who can take it if some of their cherished ideals are spared as little as their weaknesses.

Some of the satire should perhaps have been suppressed in a German edition, seeing that the public there cannot be expected to understand its full implication and may well use it as munition against us. PAULA ARNOLD

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